The House did not permit the ambject to get befor the Senate until the morning of the adjournment at a time when the Penate was engaged on her pressing and important bills. After these were got out of the way; but forty minutes were left for action upon the new postal bill, sent in by the committee of conference—a bill in manuscript, which

associate had seen or could have an opposituation to be and is breitly restored. no senator had seen or could have an opportunity to examine—a bill, moreover, which appropriated erce gives some history on this subject worthy to be recorded, as showing by what means the time of the Senate was consumed before this bill came up that morning for the purpose of insuring its de-

"The only thing in the action or non-action of Con "The only thing in the action or non-action of Con-gress which will create any serious trouble to the govern-ment is the loss of the Post Office bill, partly through a point of etiquette between the two houses, and partly by the persistent demand by Mr. Broderick, of California, for the reading of all the amendments to the miscellane-ous appropriation bill which had not been concurred in by the House, with the avowed purpose of consuming the remaining hour of the session in that way, and thus defeating the bill. He did not defeat that bill it seems, though it would amend as from our report of proceeddefeating the one. The day of the control of the seeins, (though it would appear so from our report of proceedings,) but the effect was to use up the precious moments before 12 o'clock at noon, when the existence of the 35th Congress was to terminate, and thus to render it impossible to get through with the Post Office bill. We trust ble to get through with the Post Office bill. We trust there can be some way devised to keep the wheels of the Postal Department in motion without calling an extra ression—which, besides being practically inconvenient at present, (less than two-thirds of the representatives hav-ing yet been chos...), would be also unjust to the unrep-resented States, which are chiefly southern, and for vari-ous other reasons should be avoided if possible."

A PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT BURNED.—We regret to learn that the newspaper establishment of our friends Galloway & Campbell, of the Memphis Avalanche has been set on fire by an enemy and incendiary and totally destroyed. The proprietors have issued an address announcing that the Avalanche is rising from its ashes and will again appear to confound its opponents and avenge its wrongs, and call upon those indebted to pay up at once. We embrace the occasion to say, in the hearing of the Avalanche, that there ought to be a commandment thus, " Thou shalt not owe a newspaper." It should be considered dishonorable to contract a debt of the kind. The country is more indebted to the newspaper press than to railroads and steamboats for all that makes life valuable and promises good of the future. It is an educational institution, full of the elements of practical life, fresh, vigorous, and powerful-the very best representative of this active period of the world. It is a remarkable fact that the development of the genius of the country has kept almost exact pace with the extension of the newspaper press. Who, then, should owe such an engine of usefulness, such an agency of We shall be ready to greet the resurrection of the

Avalanche with cordial good wishes for its future growth and power.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Passages from my Autobiography. By Lady Morgan. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

We are indebted to F. Philp for this piquent work. which throws the "Jenkins epistles" of these days far into the shade. It contains the records of a transition existence, socially enjoyed, and pleasantly occupied, during a journey of a few months from Ireland to Italy, in 1818-19. Of course she stopped at Paris, and we have all the tittle-tattle of the gay metropolis at that time, incleding several pleasant personal reminiscences of Lafay-ette. A dinner at Lagrange is thus described:

"The whole family of three generations were as "The whole family of three generations were assembled in the fine old salle p manger—the stone hall with its groined roof.

"The whole family of three generations were assembled in the fine old salle p manger—the stone hall with its groined roof.

"The whole family of three generations were assembled in the fine old salle p manger—the stone hall with its ground roof.

"Mrs. Kemble was asked her opinion of Mr. Beeche style of oratory, she replied: "My father and broth were upon every countenance; all gold and silver vessels were banished from the table, and the refreshments, without being sold and amplicants." without being recherches, were varied and appeliants."

tchash of the volume of the "Percy Anecdotes" devoted to Love. Lola has edited it (or had it edited for her) in her peculiar style, and she undertakes to prove by example the assertion which she puts forth in her preface; That "the most subtle intrigues of diplomacy, the most sanguinary wars, and the most enlightened schisms of the church have been brought about by

HOW IT WOULD HAVE WORKED.

[From the Detroit (Mich.) Free Press of March 4th.] The diary of Weshington, just published, informs us that, when he made his grand tour through the northern States in 1780, he took with him "his slave Billy, his faithful attendant through the revolutionary war." It is very fortunate that General Washington did not make his grand tour seventy years later, and that he did not take Michigan in his route, or he would have found himself in agreement of the State wiren for the years he himself in agreement of the State wiren for the years he. binnelf incorcerated in the State prison for ten years because he had introduced his "slave Billy" lute the State.

Nor is this all. If similar laws had prevailed in the Not is this all. It similar news may prevate in the porthern States during the revolutionary war, he would have been marched off to the penitentiary for having with him "his faithful attendant." General Washington, according to the black-republican code, was a criminal to be provided by four conditions.

THE SLAVER JULIA DEAN —The examination of this case at Norfolk concluded last Friday, and the captain and su-pricargo were held to bail in the sum of \$4,000, and the mate in \$2,000, to appear for trial on the 8th inst. The United States marshal has already commenced discharging the cargo of the bark.

punished by ten years' incarceration.

The Wanderse.—This famous craft, that has excited so much noise in the world during the last few months, has been condemned as a slaver, and is advertised by the United States marshal to be sold at public outcry in this city on Saturday, the 12th inst. Fast travellers would do well to attend the sale.—Savannah Republicas.

ROBERT TYLER, esq., has been reappointed prothonotary of the supreme court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania for a term of three years. This is a well deserved tribute to a most courteous and upright public officer.

A number of petitions have been sent to the Massachu-A humber of petitions have been sent to the Massachusetts legislature asking for the appointment of an inspector of milk. The petitions set forth that the number of cows in the Commonwealth is 150,000, and that their annual yield of milk amounts to the value of \$6,070,000. Middlesex county sells annually \$400,000 worth.

The London News says the shaft of the Great Eastern

Called Executive Session SENATE

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1859.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Navy Department, made in compliance with a resolution of the 28th ultimo, calling for copies of the correspondence between Commander Foote, of the United States navy, and his excellency C. A. Blundell, relative to the case of the ship "Henrietta Maria;" which was read, laid on the table, and the motion to print referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. BROWN presented the memorial of Petitions & Boteler, contractors for the blinking of the Schale, setting forth that they do not seek to escape the hist performance of their obligations, but they submit that the vast difference (acardy \$200,000) in the quantity of binding ordered between the last and present Congress forms the basis of a just and fair demand for the restoration of the old prices. The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a com-

the basis of a just and fair demand for the restoration of the old prices.

Mr. BROWN asked the reading of the memorial at length, and explained the circumstances connected with it, giving his opinion that the parties were cuitiled to relief, and submitted the following resolution:

ought to be, and is hereby, restored.

Mr. FITCH also advocated the resolution, and explained why the Committee on Printing did not take the responsibility of granting the relief prayed, preferring to have the judgment of the Senate in the premises.

Mr. FITZPATRICK opposed the resolution, giving a history of his understanding of the matter, and said that if these contractors found that the contract was not going to be a remunerative one, they might have abandoned it.

Mr. MASON moved that the resolution lie on the table; which was agreed to, as follows:

ble; which was agreed to, as follows:

YEAS—Mosers, Anthony, Bigher, Bingham, Bragg, Broderick, Chandler, Chay, Chingman, Collamer, Cristouden, Exon, Dooittle, Douglas, Burkes, Fessenden, Flizpatrick, Foot, Fosier, Green, Grimes, Geim, Hale, Hammond, Harlan, Hunter, Johnson of Arkanas, Johnson of Tennessee, Keunedy, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Folk, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury Sebastian, Seward, Simmons, Trambull, Wale, Ward, and Wilsom—42.

NAVS—Mears, Bright, Brown, Fitch, Iverson, and King—5.

Mr. BRODERICK presented the petition of citizens of Brooklyn, New York, praying the construction of a railroad and telegraph to connect the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. SEWARD called up the following resolution, which Resolved, That t e Secretary of War be requested to communicate the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, and at bi-

Resolved, That t e Secretary of War be requested to communicate to the Secate, if not incompatible with the public interests, and at his aerilest convenience, expless of any and all confracts which may have been entered into for the purpose of removing the obstructions to commoce existing, or which have existed, at the mounts of the Mississippi river, with the amount of money already expended for that object, and to whom pair, also, the reports of the persons entrusted with the disbursements of appropriations recently made, of \$530,000, whether any applications have been made for the immediate disposal of the unexpended balance, and what measures have been taken for the rescue of the property now jooparded at that point.

Mr. LANE authorited a resolution that there be printed for the use of the Senate the same number of extra copies of Gov. Steven's sinal report and narrative as have been printed of the other reports, the usual number of copies having been ordered.

Objection being made, the resolution lies over.

Mr. WILSON submitted a resolution, which lies over, directing the Superintendent of the Capitol Extension to construct, during the recess of Congress, a bar outside the third row of desks, so as to prevent the intrusion of persons admitted to the floor of the Senate within the space allotted to the seats of senators.

Mr. HALE submitted the following resolution, and asked its immediate consideration:

Resides!, as the sense of the Sanate, that no room in that half of the aputol assigned to the Sanate, and under the direction of the Vice resident, ought to be occupied for any purpose not connected with he appropriate duties of the Senate, or Supreme Court, or Court of Jams.

Mr. H. said that this was not intended to infringe all on the prerogatives of the Vice President, but was offered after consultation with him. There were numerous applications for rooms to be used for various purposes, and he wished the Senate to express its opinion on that subject.

Mr. BRIGHT objected, and the resolution lies over un-

il to morrow.
On motion by Mr. MASON, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business. At half-past five o'clock the doors were reopened, and the Senste ad-journed until te-morrow morning at eleven o'clock.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

William Walcutt, of Columbus, Ohio, has painted a historical picture representing the capture of Simon Ken-ton, a backwoodsman of 1792, by the Indians. Robert Gatewood, an old citizen of Norfolk, has been appointed deputy United States marshal for Eastern

Rev. Dr. Thompson, a well-known and highly-estee

Unitarian clergyman of Salem, Mass., has resigned his astoral charge at that place. Dr. Brockett, the literary forger, of Hartford, may yet escape unpunished, as his friends have for sometime been getting up p subscription to take up the paper forged by

John R Brooke, while acting as mail agent between Baltimore and Cincinnati, read medicine, and has received his degree from the Starling Medical College.

J. H. B. Latrobe, esq., of Baltimore, by invitation of Gov. Bradish, the Rev. Dr. Tyng and others will deliver

an oration upon the subject of colonization, in the Academy of Music, next Thursday evening.

Mrs. Kemble was asked her opinion of Mr. Beecher's style of oratory, she replied: "My father and brother studied for the church, and then went on to the stage;

Anecdotes of Love. By Lola Montes. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald.

Franck Taylor has sent us this neat work, which is a

Mr. Pullup coming home late, "pretty full," finds the walk slippery, and exclaims: "V-ver-very sing lar; wh-whenever water freezes, it allus fr-freezes with the sl-slippery side up; dem'd singular."

Michael Phelan, the billiard-player, is in training at Harlem for the great match with Secreiter of Detroit for \$5,000. The friends of both parties are very confident. Secreiter is said to have made at one time, a run of 140, and at another, of 180 points in a carom game

Rachel, the French actress, between the 12th of June, 1837, and the 23d of March, 1855, played 1,063 times, and that those 1,063 representations produced 4,369,129 francs 15 centimes—over \$800,000.

Dr. O'Callaghan, of Albany city, has in an advanced state of preparation a Bibliographical Catalogue of Bibles and parts thereof, printed in English in this country. This catalogue will include the editions of the various versions of the scriptures, and come down to 1860. The list already embraces several hundred titles.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS.

The British are making every effort to settle the Fraser River country and Vancouver's Island, They think they can compete with San Francisco for the trade of

It would seem that nobody pays taxes in Chicago. The Democrat, of that city, has a supplement containing forty-seven columns of closely-printed matter, representing delinquents of Chicago for the past year. Not less than 13,600 lots are thus advertised for non-payment of

In Switzerland, it is said, 20,000 girls gain a livelihood by making matches. The number of match-makers in the United States is very great, but the business is gen-erally carried on by old women instead of young.

The Sydney Morning Herald, received by the last Australian mail, says that the British government has purchased 200,000 acres of land from the Fejee Islandera for the sum of \$45,000, to be paid to satisfy the American claims against the Fejee government.

FOR POSTPONEMENT.—The Hon. F. P. Stanton's deamship, which weighs nearly 40 tons, was put on locard in 17 minutes by means of the patent derrick.

Santon a son put on of the inchemency of the weather, to Wednesday evening, the 3th inst, at 8 o'clock.

March 8

CONGRESSIONAL. THE DEFEAT OF THE POSTAL APPRO-

A LETTER FROM SENATOR CLINGMAN.

SESAFE CHAMBER, March 7, 1859.

Sexara Charles, March 7, 1859.

General Service of the United States was lost at the late session of Congress. It is due to my constituents that they should be informed of the causes of this extraordinary occurrence, and I request the use of your columna to enable me to present a short statement of the facts. Under the roles and usages of the two houses of Cougres, the annual appropriation bills have invariably been originated in the House of Representatives, and, after passing firedgit that Body, Riey hirty been acted on in this Sender, and such alignomiests piagle to them as a majority of the Senate thought proper to direct. They were then returned to the House, and if a majority of that body agreed to the amendments of the Senate, no further action was necessary to the passage of the bills. If, however, the House disagreed to any of the Senate amendments, on that fact being communicated to the Senate, it might recede from such amendments, and on its so doing the bills stood as passed. It often happened, however, that the Senate insisted on some of its amendments, and asked for a committee of conference to consider the disagreeing votes of the two houses. This was agreed to by the House, and there was a joint committee composed of members of both houses, who, on consultation, decided which amendments should stand and which be given up. When their report was agreed to by each house, the bills were considered as passed. This has been the course of proceeding at every session of my service in Congress.

The Post Office appropriation bill came from the House to the Senate at the present session in the usual mode. It made appropriations to the extent of above twenty millions was to pay off deficiencies or debts due before the 30th of June next, and the remainder for the postal service of the coming year. The bill was carefully considered by the Senate for several days, and as usual a number of amendments were made. Among them was one abolishing the franking privilege of senators and representatives, and another mi consideration, determined to overlook the insult, how-ever gross it might be, and sent back a respectful mes-sage to the House requesting a committee of conference ever gross it might be, and sent back a respectful measage to the House requesting a committee of conference to consider the disagreement on the bill. This was acceded to, and a joint committee was raised. When it assembled, however, the members from the House refused to consider this bill in any way. Had they done so, the Senate, I feel confident, would have receded from all its amendments rather than let the bill fail. In acdance, however, with the views of the House, they uld have nothing to do with this bill, but insisted that

would have nothing to do with this bill, but insisted that the Senate branch of the committee should accept, instead of it, an entire new bill, which was represented to be similar to the one which had originally come from the House. The Senate branch of the committee, seeing that nothing else could be done, agreed to report this bill to the Senate for its consideration.

Their report was accordingly made to the Senate on the last day of the session, just forty minutes before 12 o'clock, the period at which by the constitution the session was necessarily to terminate. The bill was announced and read by its title only for the first time. A call was then made for the reading of it through; but it was said that there would not be time to read it over before the period of the adjournment. It was a new bill to the Senate, had never been printed; but I suppose that the Secretary could probably have read it over once before 12 o'clock, though there was certainly no time to consider its provisions.

before 12 o clock, though there are consider its provisions.

It was said that we must either pass it without reading it even once or not at all. A debate sprung up which exhausted the remaining minutes, and the bill was thus left

Ought the Senate to have passed this bill without its being read over once to let senators know what sort of a measure it was? Remember that by the rules of the two houses all bills must be read three times in each house; and this is done unless waived by general consent of all the members. Ought a legislative body ever to pass a bill without at least reading it once to ascertain what sort of a measure it is? This, however, was represented to be a bill appropriating twenty millions of money. Few persons realize how large a sum this is.

The taxes in our State are considered high by many of our citizens. The amount raised last year I think was about five hundred thousand dollars. It would therefore require forty years of such taxation as the people of our

require forty years of such taxation as the people of our State are paying to raise a sum equal to what this bill was said to appropriate. If it existed in the shape of silver coin it would require for its transportation three hundred ways said. making a train perhaps three miles long. Ought the Senate to have passed such a bill without once reading it over to see what in fact it did contain? It might have

over to see what in fact it did contain? It might have violated any one provision of the constitution.

But those constituting a majority of the House are endeavoring to defend their course by saying that the Senate exceeded its constitutional authority when it proposed to raise the postage on letters from three to five cents.

But this was not in fact a proposition to raise revenue by taxation. The carrying letters is a service done for individuals by the government, and it is convertent for the

dividuals by the government, and it is competent for the Senate to say that more ought to be charged for it than is already provided by law; just as it has repeatedly, without objection, heretofore passed propositions to in-crease the price of the public lands, &c. They are also complaining of increasing the rates of postage on the peo-ple. But since the reduction of the postage to three cents this department has been unable to sustain itself, and the this department has been unable to sustain itself, and the deficiency for the next year was estimated to amount to upwards of nine millions. We must therefore do one of three things: either cut down the present postal service, or increase the rates of postage, or, thirdly, draw large sums from the Treasury to be replaced by high tariff taxes. We were opposed in the first place to cutting down post routes generally, believing a better arrangement could be made. It was thought that the abolition of the franking rigidities of the two howes of Congress would direct.

be made. It was thought that the abolition of the franking privilege of the two houses of Congress would, directly or indirectly, be the means of saving not less than two
millions annually, and that an advance as proposed on
letters and other postage would supply what might be
found necessary. Let us see whether this would not have
been better than the last of the three modes. The whole
amount paid last year for postages in North Carolina was
eighty-one thousand dollars. If postage were raised on
letters from three to five cents, and the same number
were sent through the mails as formerly, the increase
would amount to fifty-three thousand dollars only. Our
people being mostly engaged in agriculture, do not write
as many letters as do many other classes of the community. Suppose, however, that this deficiency should be
paid, not according to the number of letters written, but
out of the treasury, and raised through the operation of
the tariff. It then has to be paid in the increased price
of sugar, salt, iron, and merchandise generally. If North
Carolina should pay in proportion to her population as a
State of the Union, she would have to advance one thirtieth part of the (2) nine millions of deficiency, equal to
three handred threesed acids. crally carried on by old women instead of young.

The Maryland Agricultural College has just received an additional donation of \$2,500 from Dr. Wm. Newton Mercer, of New Orleans, making \$7,500 in all from that gentleman. It is expected that one wing of the college building, now in process of erection, will be ready for the reception of students by the 1st of September next.

The Jackson monument in New Orleans has risen to the height of seventy feet, and seventy feet more are required to complete it, calling for an additional outlay of \$21,000. The Monument Association is making an attempt to raise funds. dollars, or nearly ten times the increase of postage. Be-sides, it is supposed that the manufacturers realize quite as much in the shape of protection as the government re-ceives. As both of these burdens fall on the consumers,

it is therefore probable that the people of our State would, by reason of this deficiency of nine millions, pay twenty, and certainly ten, times as much as they would do by reason of the increase of postage.

But suppose I am wrong in both of these opinions, why did not the House disagree to these two amendments?

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Ciry Couxcus-Board of Aldermen. - A communification was received from the Mayor calling the attention of the board to the act of Congress of March 3d, 1859, in rela-tion to the introduction of Potomac water into the cities

tion to the introduction of Potomac water into the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

The petitions of Wim. Gunton, Wim. Rupp, and E. F. French were read and appropriately referred.

Mr. DYSKINGTON, on leave, offered a resolution instructing the committee on police to inquire late the condition of the Central Guard House; which was adopted.

On moticin of Mr. A. Miller, the bill for relation to the

ay next.

A bill reported from the committee on impro

A bill reported from the committee on Improvements authorizing the curb to be set and the footway paved along the east fronts of squares 336, 337, 338, and 339, was taken up and passed.

A bill explanatory of an act in relation to the regulation of markets was also passed.

And the board then adjourned.

Board of Common Council.—A communication from the Mayor amortusing that he had signed a bill for the relief of Enoch Tucker was feceived and read.

The report of the intendant of the Washington Asylum was recived and referred to the committee on the

asylum.

Mr. Powers, from the committee on claims, reported adversely to the petitions of Jas. T. Nally, Joseph Anderson, Patrick Sullitars, and Louis Velten, and the committee was discharged from the further consideration thereof. Also, from the same committee, reported the petition of Wm. McBeth, with a bill for his relief; which was

of Wm. McBeth, with a bill for his relief; which was taken up fiffd passed.

Also, from the same committee, reported adversely to a bill from the Board of Alderinen for the relief of D. J. Quade; and the committee was discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Torrox, from the committee on improvements, reported a bill authorizing the curbstone to be set and the footway paved on the west front of square No. 198: passed.

Also, a bill from the Poard of Aldermen for the relie of Ches. D. Maxwell: passed.

Also, a bill from the Board of Aldermen in relation to lighting the city with gas; laid on the table and ordered

wallack offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the police of a resolution, which was adopted instructing the police committee to inquire into the condition of the central guard house.

Several bills from the Board of Aldermen were read and

referred.

A bill from the Board of Aldermen entitled "An act to revive the tobacco trade and for the appointment of a tobacco inspector in the city of Washington, and for other purposes," was taken up and passed.

Also, a bill from the same board for the relief of Geo.

constitution and protect the rights of all sections of the Union.

The black republicans had the ascendency in the Congress of 1856. In the late Congress, with a little outside aid, they frequently carried the day. They hope likewise to have the control of the 1884 Congress. But the Senate, as now organized, stand ready to resist their movements. They are evidently desirous, therefore, of diminishing its influence, of lowering it in the public estimation, and forcing it to pass, without amendment, whatever bills they may send to it. The issue, therefore, is one of the utmost moment, to the South especially, and as such ought to be understood by our people. I have felt it my duty, therefore, to present a short statement in relation to it. The result of the whole proceeding must be either by delaying the payments to contractors, to inflict serious injury on many innocent per-

A. B. H. Trook: passed.

A. bill amendatory of an act in relation to hackney carriages was next taken up; and, after a protracted discussion thereon, the board adjourned.

The March term of the criminal court of the District of Columbia commenced yesterday morning, at the City Hall. Judge Crawford was on the bench, and Robert Ould, esq., of Georgetown, having presented his creden tials, was sworn in as District attorney.

Mr. Ould then addressed the court as follows:

May it please your Honor! It becomes my painful duty to announce to this honorable court the death of Philip Barton Key, late United States attorney for this District. ing must be either by delaying the payments to contactors, to inflict serious injury on many innocent persons, or, in the second place, to oblige the government
to curtail largely the postal service, to the great detriment of the public; or, thirdly, to force the calling of
an extra session, which, in the absence of the representatives of some of the States, may throw the organization
of the House into the hands of the black republicans and
their abettors. Whatever may happen, it is manifest
that neither the Senate nor the democratic party, as a
whole, is justly chargeable with any failure in the discharge of its duties.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

very respectfully yours, &c.,
T. L. CLINGMAN

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

One Day Later from Europe.--Arrival of the Europa.

war. The tests
three-per-cents.
The United States sloop-of-war Cumberland was at
Porto Praya on the 26th of January, but would leave
soon for Greece. The sloop-of-war Dale had left for Monrovia, and the Marion had gone on a cruise. The Vin-

COMMERCIAL.

which 304,000 was American.

The Manchester market closed firm and active.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS -- Cotton-sales of the week 88.

400 bales, including 15,000 on speculation and 7,000 for export. The market closed active at the following quo-

The stock in port is estimated at 362,000, bales of

The Have market closed at an advance of 1 a 2 francs—sales of the week 9,000 bales.

Breadstuffs.—Flour closed dull, but steady and nominally unchanged. Wheat dull but steady at 5s. 9d. a 9s. 3d. for western red. Corn closed dull—mixed and

yellow, 5s. 9d. a 6s. 2d.; white, 7s. ld. a 7s. 4d. per cential.

Produce.—Sugar closed dull, and lower qualities had slightly declined. Coffee firm. Rice steady. Rosin heavy at 4s. 11d. a 4s. 9d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 39s.

London Markets.—Baring's Circular reports breadstuffs dull. Iron steady. Tea very firm. Spirits turpentine firm. American securities unchanged. Bullion in Bank increased £287,000. Consols closed at 95\(^2_3\) for money.

Financial.

New York, March 7.—Stocks are lower and dull— United States 5's of 1874, 103\(\frac{1}{2}\); Chicago & Rock Island, 61\(\frac{1}{2}\)—bonds, 90; Michigan Southern, 18\(\frac{1}{2}\); New York Central, 80\(\frac{1}{2}\); Reading, 48\(\frac{3}{4}\).

Markets.

New York, March 7.—Cotton closed firm—sales of 4,000 bales; upland, 121 cents. The steamer's news was received too late to effect the market. Flour closed

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!—The Life of John Milton, marrated in connexion with the political, ecclesiastical.

Instrated with sixty four original and characteristic engravings on wood. Price, \$1.25.
Protense of Country Life. By Alice Carey, author of "Clovernook," "Married ant Matod," ste, etc. Price, \$1.
Lola Montes' a Assendates of Love, being a true account of the most remarkable events connected with the history of love. By Lola Montes, countees of Larsenial. Price, \$1.
Just published and for sale at

TAYLOR & MAURY'S kstore, 334 Penn. avenu

changed at 34 a 44 cents

Provisions quiet but steady. Lard dull but held for

Orleans, Mobiles, Uplands

63

Messrs. Holden & Wilson, Editors of the Standard.

Barton Key, late United States attorney for this District. This melancholy event occurred on the 27th of last month, and since the last adjournment of this court. Of the causes which led to this result, or of the circumstances which attended it, it is not proper for me now to speak. Doubtless they will be made the subject of judical inquiry before your Honor at no very distant day. Mr. Key was cut off in the noon of life—I might almost say in the bloom and freshness of his morning. His life now lies before us, as it were, a broken fragment.

By most of us he was known and cherished as a companion and friend, and to the just keeping of such he has left the most secred of all bequests—his memory and his name. This honorable court was the principal scene of his professional efforts. I utter no doubtful compliment when I say that he was not only distinguished for a wonderful native acuteness of intellect, but that his whole professional career was marked by an intense and lofty scorn of anything that was mean, vulgar, or dishonorable. Though naturally impulsive, he was never hurried into indecorum or personality in his forense efforts. I into indecorum or personality in his forensic efforts. I am sure that no one of his brethren who contended with him at this bar ever felt that in conducting a prosecution

New York, March 7.—The royal mail steamship Eurora, from Liverpool on the 19th ult., arrived here this afernoon. Her advices contain nothing of striking imortance. The steamship Etna, from New York, arrived
aut on the 18th. he was either ungenerous or unjust.
Of his faults let us not, at least now, speak. Who he Of his faults let us not, at least uow, speak. Who has them not? Now that his sun has gone down, let us look rather at the splendor of its disc than at the shadows which dinmed its glory. To his bereaved family no one can refuse its deepest and tenderest sympathy. May that merciful Providence "who tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb" shield with his protecting hand the youthful heads of the little ones, who in their early morning have been smitten with the two mightiest calemities that can befall tender years.

I move that in memory of the deceased this court do now adjourn. out on the 18th.

The latest rumors from the continent are more warlike in their tone. It was reported that a camp of 100,000 men was to be formed at Toulon. The House of Commons had resolved to favor a seven million loan.

The English army estimates show a reduction of the home and colonial forces of 7,500 men, but an increase in India of 14,000. The total force is to be 222,000, of which 106,000 are for India. The reduction of the home force is considered indicative of the government's faith in the maintenance of peace. force is considered indicative of the government's faith in the maintenance of peace.

There are rumors of ministerial changes in Great Britain, including the retirement of the Lord Chancellor. Sir E. Lytton Bulwer and General Peel are spoken of as likely to go to Paris and Vienna.

The continental correspondence abounds in warlike rumors. Military movements continue active. Napoleon's intentions are said to be certainly to provoke a war. The Paris Bourse closed steadily at 68f, for the three-per-cents.

I move that in memory of the deceased this court do now adjourn.

Judge Crawford then said: "The announcement of the death of Philip Barton Key, late attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia, has been received by the court with great regret. For upwards of eight years he was at different times the prosecuting attorney of this tribunal. During-this service, by his demeanor towards the court and his brother practitioners, by his amiable temper and refined manners, he attracted their regard, while the talents which he displayed in the performance of his official duties was acknowledged by performance of his official duties was acknowledged by the bench, the bar, and the community. The court will now, in compliance with the motion of the District At-torney, adjourn until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock

SMITH O'BRIEN, the distinguished Irish patriot, in company with Mayor Berret, last night visited both boards of our City Councils, where he was courteously received.

OFFICIAL.

Special Orders, WAS DEPARTMENT, Adjutant General's Office, No. 37.

Washington, March 4, 1859
A board of medical officers, to consist of Surgeons C. A. Finley
J. M. Cayler, and S. F. Moore, will assemble at Philadelphia, Penn sylvania, on Friday, the 1st day of April, 1859, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of assistant surgeons for pro-, and of such candidates for appointment to the medical staff as

non, and or such communication appears and or such control may be invited to present themselves.

Assistant Surgeon C. H. Crane is appointed Recorder of the Board By order of the Secretary of War;

S. COOFER,

Admittant General S. COOPER, Adjutant General. Applicants must be between 21 and 25 years of age.

Applicants must be between 21 and 25 years of age.

APPLICATIONS must be addressed to the SECRITARY or WAR; mustate the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of his birth. They must also be accompanied (reference mill receive no attention) by respectable testimonials of his possessing the moral and physical qualifications requisite for filling creditably the responsible station, and for performing ably the arduous and active duties of an effect of the medical staff. officer of the medical staff.

WASHINGTON THEATRE. LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

ON TO-NIGHT, (TUESDAY,) MARCE 8, The levely and accomplished leading lady of the company. MRS. J. H. ALLEN. Will take her BENEFIT. On which or asion she will appear as

In the beautiful piece of that title, which will be presented for THE PART TIME Washington. This piece is, perhaps, one of the most exquire whole range of the modern drama, and the characte Gertrude most admirably adapted to Mrs. Allon's capabilities and powers. It will be followed by

THE PTILE TREASURE.

ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD. The whole company will appear.

A special train will leave after the performance for Alexandria.

Mar

DALFRY'S HISTORY OF NEW ENGLAND, vol.

was received too late to effect the market. Flour closed buoyant—sales of 16,000 bbls.; State, \$5.60 a \$5.80; Ohio, \$6.70 a \$6.80; southern, \$6.25 a \$6.60. Wheat closed higher—eales of 30,000 bushels; western white, \$1.55 a \$1.60; red, \$1.50. Corn closed higher—sales of 26,000 bushels; white, 85 cents; yellow, 85 cents; mixed, 87 cents. Pork closed quiet—mess, \$17.37 a \$17.95; prime, \$13.123. Lard closed dull at 11½ a 12½ cents. Whiskey closed dull at 27½ cents. Sugar closed quiet a 7 a 7½ cents. Molasses unchanged at 38 a 40 cents. Spirits of turpentine closed firm at 50 cents. Rosin closed firm at \$1.72½. Rice closed firm and unchanged at 3½ a 4½ cents. 1. \$2.50.

Arnold's History of Rheele Island, vol 1. \$3.50.

Neill's History of Munesota. \$2.50.

Tocker's History of the United States, 4 vols. \$8.

Elliott's History of New England, 2 vols. \$4.

Randall's Life of Themsa Jefferson, 3 vols. \$7.50.

Hamilton's History of the Republic of the United 2 50. Milton, marrated in connexion with the political, coctesiastical, as literary history of his time. By David Masson, M. A., with poralits, vol. 1.

My Thirty Years Out of the Senate. By Major Jack Downing. Retracted with sixty four original and characteristic engravings on one. Price 51 25.

2 30. Motley's Rise of the Dutch Republic, 3 vols. \$5. Carlyle's Life of Frederick the Great, vols. 1 and 2. \$1 25 per vol. Buckle's History of Civilization in England in England, vol. 1. Gayarre's History of Louisians, 5 vols. 86.

March 8 FRANCK TAYLOR.

667 THE LIFE-WAKE OF THE FINE ARKANSAS gentieman who deed before his time."

gentieman who deed before his time. The period of the work may obtain copies on application at PHILL'S Bookstors. March 8 332 Fenn. ave., between 9th and 10th siz.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

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EXTENSIVE SALE OF CITY LOTS belonging to clow, at the heaving rooms, by submortly of the trustess of Columbia College.—On Monday afternoon, March 21st, at 4 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by authority of the trustess of Columbia College, we shall sell the following described lots in the city of Wathington, the title to which is from the United States:

Square north of aquare No. 4, 10.4

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Square No. 23, 10t 10, 12, and 13

Square No. 23, 10t 10, 12, and 13

Square No. 33, 10t 10, 12, and 13

Square No. 33, 10t 10, 12, and 13

Square No. 83, 10t 2

Square No. 88, 10t 2

Square No. 88, 10t 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16

Square No. 10, 10t 19, on K, between 18th and 19th streets west

Soure No. 10, 10ts 1, 2, 3, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18,

Square No. 106, lot 19, on 15, 19th streets west Square No. 194, lots 1, 2 3, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, bo

Square No. 194, lots 1, 2 3, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20
Square No. 313, lot 5, on 12th street west, between N and O streets north.

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ontaining about 5,000 square feet of ground, improved by a twotory brick building.
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